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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. Gazeta Cukrownicza [Sugar Journal] Volume 56; Numbers 1, 2, 3; Jan, Feb, Mar 1954. Review and Resolutions of the Ninth Plenary Committee Meeting of the PZPR [Communist Party of Poland].
Polish sugar beet production for 1953 was discussed as follows:
 - a. "The last sugar beet campaign [1953] reached an output 3.6 times greater than the pre-WWII level. If increases in population and consumption of sugar per person are considered, the 1953 yield was 4.7 times greater than the level of pre-WWII production.
 - b. "In the past 150 years Poland had never attained such a high production of sugar beets as she did in 1953. Her sugar production for 1953 reached 1,100,000 tons. As a result, Poland became the leading sugar producer of Europe in that year.
 - c. "In spite of such a great achievement, the Polish standard of living didn't reach the desired level. Comrade Bierut gave a lecture on problems relative to an endeavor to increase the standards of living. He maintained that an increase in agricultural production should be

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attained as it would lead to a higher standard of living."

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Pre-WWII production of sugar beets in Poland was very high and more than adequate for all types of domestic needs and requirements. It is obvious that at least 75 percent of Polish produced sugar is exported to the USSR. Relatives of Polish citizenry who reside abroad are consistently asked by the Polish population to send food parcels containing sugar and/or honey.

- d. "The assembled members of the Plenary Committee decided not only to increase production during the next few years, but also to cut prices of sugar in order to enable the population to purchase and consume more sugar."

The price of 100 kilograms of beet sugar in 1939 was 10 zlotys /US\$2/. This is the export price. For domestic consumption beet sugar retailed at one zloty for one kilogram. Pre-WWII consumption of sugar was 15 kilograms per person.

- e. "It was suggested that very close cooperation should be maintained between farmer producers, State farms, cooperative farms, and the sugar industry. All farms producing beets were instructed to take advantage of Soviet achievement and aids."

Poland was the leading country in the world in producing sugar beet seeds prior to WWII. She exported these seeds all over the world.

- f. "Many sugar beet plants didn't fulfill contracts with farmers, nor did they pay for delivered beets. Further, they didn't supply the farmers with sugar beet digested pulp which is an excellent feed for cattle."

Before WWII there were a number of large plants in Poland which engaged in drying digested sugar beet pulp. They exported this commodity at eight zlotys per ton because there was always a surplus of sugar beet pulp which the local farmers couldn't use. These plants today /1954/ are exporting the bulk of their output to the Soviet Union.

- g. "The sugar campaign in Poland lasts for three months /October - November - December/. During the remaining nine months renovations and repairs take place. Usually there is a very great rush during the quarter preceding the campaign. The two quarters after the campaign are partially lost in so far as repair work and renovations are concerned. In the future all repairs and necessary renovations shall be effected proportionately in every quarter."

 accepts validity of above and deems comment unnecessary.

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- h. "Purchase orders for supplies and equipment should not be submitted unless such items are vitally needed. In many cases surplus technical equipment unwisely distributed causes additional trouble to the State because of improper storage. In many cases where equipment is improperly stored, considerable loss ensues because of inclement weather which causes rust and corrosion."

 accepts validity of above and deems comment unnecessary.

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- i. "An increase in the standard of living is definitely tied to productivity. The Soviet Stakhanovite system should be more widely used in Poland. Workmen should be trained by technicians. The accord system /piece work/ should be applied to more and varied types of trades."

The piece work system has been introduced in Polish plants subsequent to WWII. It was considered illegal prior to 1940.

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- j. "The sugar beet industry in Poland demands about 200 junior chemists during the three months campaign. As a rule and in accordance with old tradition, students of the technical colleges fill these temporary positions. For the last two years junior chemists engaged in routine chemistry have been of inferior quality and very often do their work unskillfully and incorrectly. The Lodz Polytechnical College should place special emphasis in training chemists for duties related to the sugar beet industry."

[redacted] Lack of qualifications among the present-day junior chemists shows clearly that the academic level of Poland, particularly in science, has decreased considerably.

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2. Gazeta Cukrownicza. Page 9. "Normalization of Economic Heat Exchange in Sugar Plants" [redacted]

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- a. In his article Zygmunt Kokeli gives a brief summary of the most economical means of heat management and realistic fundamental basis for calculations. Enthalpy of huge quantities of sugar solutions and various conditions of evaporation are principle factors for determining formulas concerning economical usage of coal in sugar plants.

Generally, the article is not only interesting but is convincing. It has been written by a person [redacted] to be honest, intelligent and sincere. The nature of the article portrays an individual with a lengthy background and a highly intelligent knowledge of the sugar industry.

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3. Gazeta Cukrownicza Page 16. "Diffusion and Water Purification According to the Defeco Saturation of Water from Presses" by Francisuk Grotthuz, Ch Eng and M Sc.

- a. The author gives a clear and valid picture in the solution of problems relative to water pollution and to the most economical usage of water in sugar plants. His many years of experience in the sugar industry enable him to submit a concrete and scholarly study. He experimented with mechanical and biological methods in the purification of water. This article which deals with the pros and cons of both methods should have considerable validity. Based on many years of acquaintance with the author, [redacted] he has considerable technical savvy and ability.

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